THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6349.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

EWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Non Arrival of the Cambria BAHAAX N. S., Jan 10-11 P. M

rd steamship Cambria, from Havre, via South fax for New York is now about thir eer out, and is momentarily expected at this port, where

Louisvicia, Jan. 10, 1854. len, (whig,) United States Senator. The vote Crittenden, 78; for Powell, (dem.,) 56.

THENTON, N. J., Jan. 10, 1864.

egislature of New Jersey met to day. No orgakas not yet been perfected. Col. William C.

er, of Mercer, is the most prominet candidate the Sonate. The candidates are the old incum

Catholic Riot at Cincinnati-Madame

Marine Disasters.

Nonrolk, Jan. 10, 1854.

San, from Bristol for Nerfolk, went sahore to of water near Cape Henry, in the snow trday night.

Thannon, from Boston for Richmond, has the loss of jubboom, boat, do.

States surveying schooner Joseph Henry sterday, in consequence of the desertion of w.

Bosrow. Jan. 18, 1854.

The schooner Rockingham, from Wilmington, N. C., took fire last night in the harbor, on Slate Ledge. Her carpe of 981 belas of rosh is mostly destroyed.

The brig Athens, from New York about Dec. 18, for Liverpool, went achore on the night of the 6th inst on Nantucket Shoale. The crew are reported to have been mutinous since leaving New York, and have deserted the vessel.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1¹, 1854.

The brig William R. Kirby is aground in the Patapace eiver. Her cargo will have to be l'ightered.

sout two o'slook this merning.

About four o'slook Dr. Duffield's First Presbyterian nurch, on Larned street, also caught fire and was enrely destroyed. It was insured for \$4,000 in the Ætna mpany of Hartford, and \$4,000 in the City Company of meianati. The other buildings. &c., were insured for \$6,000. The total loss is about \$35,000.

Railroad Extension in Wisconsin.

The cars on the Milwaukie and Mississippi railroad now run regularly to Stoughton, a distance of seventy three miles. The weather here is cold.

Murderer Found Guilty.

The jury in the case of Parks, isolated for the murder of Mr. Besteon, at Cuyahoga Falls, last summer, have returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Besteon it may be remembered, was robbed by Parks, his head out off, and his body thrown over the Falls.

Navigation of the Ohio, &c.
WHEMING, Va., Jan 10, 1854.
Seven feet eight inches of water in the channel of the
river. Weather mild and cloudy, with a good prospect
of rain. There is a good prospect of the immediate opening of navigation.

Piarkets.
Cincinnam, Jan. 10, 1854.
The receipts of hogs to-day amount to 382,000, against 388,000 whole last year. 4,500 sold to-day from 4,4c. to 4,6c. Provisions dull and heavy.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it is provided by the second article of the convention of the 16th of June, 1852, between the United States and Pransia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fogilities from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declars its accession thereto:

And whereas the government of Mecklenburg Schwerin has declared its accession to the said convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Plerce, Praident of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Plerce, Praident of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Plerce, Praident of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Plerce, Praident of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the government of Mecklenburg Schwerin by the United States and the citients the search of the United States to be affixed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the interpedence of the United States the seventy-eight.

of the seventy-eight. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Bonds Issued by the Filibuster In CallMaxican Consulars, New York, Jan. 7, 1854.

Having been informed that certain land warrants or
titles have been offered for sale in some of the cities of
the United States, purporting to have been issued by the
Mexican Government; and having read in some of the
public prints that a certain Yan, Walker, this of the piratical expedition that lovaded the town of La Pas, in
Mexican California, has issued, under the title of "Colomal of the independent R giment," land warrants on the
public domain of Mexico, I am duly authorized by the
Mexican government to caution the public of the United
States against the purchase of said land warrants, as the
Mexican government has not issued them and cannot recognise them.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest on Suspicion of Shacting the Negro Edward MatCarest.—Yesterday Captain Carpenter, assisted by officers
Maymard and Grice, arrested a young man, named Patrick Matthewa, on suspicion of being the person who shot
the negro Edward Matthews, on the night of the Zist uit,
at the corner of Anthony and Church streets. The pirsoner was taken before Justice Bogart, who detaired him
to await an investigation.

Suspicion of Arton in Setting Fire to the Metrophitian Holl.

Captain Dike, of the Fifte-active war, vesterially arrested
one of the wischmen employed at the Hall, on suspicion
of setting fire to the premises. He was seen to come from
the Hall, a short time before the fire exhibited itself,
from a door on Morcer street. The accuracy was taken
before Justice Staart, who detained him for a further
hearing.

Others of stealing Carpet at the Fire on Sunday Morning.

During the fire at the Latarge House, on Sunday morn
ing, three men, named David Roach, Nicholas Henry and
George Blake, were arrested by the police on an alleged
charge of stealing carpet during the progress of the fire.

They were taken to force in the series of the fire.

They were taken to force in the series.

JOHN P. HALE ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—REFORT UPON THE STATE OF ITALY—FANGER OF PIUS THE NINTH—HIS PROBABLE FATE—MR. MARCY AND MR. WISCHEL AGAIN. The regular meeting of the members of the above so

ciety was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute.
About eighteen members were present, and at half past
eight o'clock Mr. McMullen was called to the chair. Colonel Forbes acted as Secretary, and read the misute

The SECRETARY then informed the meeting that he had communication respecting the Neutrality laws of the United States, which, with permission, he would read:—

received from the Hon. John F. Hale a highly interesting communication respecting the Neutrality laws of the United States, which, with permission, he would read:—

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1864.

TO COLORE H. FORUS:—

She. You ask my opinion as to one or two points under the Neutrality laws of the United States. One of them is, "Whether there is anything in these laws forbidding as y citizen or citizens of the United States, or any person teating the United States with the intention of joining himself or themselves to any nation at war with another nation with which the United States are at peace?"

The various statutes passed at different periods for the preservation of the neutrality of the United States were all repealed by the act of April 20, 1818, which it is believed contains substantially all the anotiments now in force on the subject; and consequently, to accretian what is irribide on, reference is to be had to tast statute.

Sy section 1. a citizen of the United States, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, is forbidden to "accept or exercise a cemmission to serve a foreign prince, state, calony, district or people, is war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, calony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace."

By section 2 it is enasted "That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States are not one of the United States. These colony, citatrict, or people, as a soldier, or as marine or seaman on board of any ressel of war, letter of marque or privater, every person so offending shall by deemed guilty."

So. To this section there is a provision in favor of "the subjects or citizens of any foreign States, colony, or district or people are a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of any foreign Stat

when the United States are at peace with the other party, yet there is a very significant provise to the second section of the act passed March 10, 1833, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act in addition to the soci for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the axis therein mentioned. Approved April, 1815." This act was passed about the time of the troubles in Canada, and forbade, under penalties, the sending of a ship or vessel or any arms or multions or are which night be provided or prepared for an order of the control of the c

seme censure cast upon Mr. Brown of the embansy at Constantinople. Since then he had been called upon by Mr. Holmes, who had been attached to the legation at that place, who informed him that Mr. Brown had been unjustly dealt with by the society. He the Secretary, replied that the seclety did not wish to cast blams upon any person: but that he must say it spipeared as if Konata's case had been taken up very warmly at first, and that towards the end there had been a great failing off of clicial zeal.

The Secretary teen informed the meeting that he had received a communication from Mr. Henry A. Homes late of the United States embassy in Constantinople, in which he complained that Mr. Brown had not been fairly dealt by. The document being read, it appeared that Mr. Homes asserted that important facts had been passed over in the accounts furnished to the public—one of which was, that's when Capt. Ingraham inquired what curse to pursue should the Austrian Captain refore to liberate Koesta, Mr. Rrown, taking upon his own shoulders all the responsibility, replied. Then take him out 'Another fact is, that the letters of Mr. Brown to Mr. Oilley, containing what was supposed to be the agreement between Mr. Brown and the Austrian Charge, was not the language or the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language or the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation, but only an extract of the letter of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation being read, the Green of the Austrian Charge, was not the language of the U.S. legation being read, the Green of the Captain of the Captain of the Cap

terminate with the annihilation of one of the two opposing and irrecond leadle principles.

E. Rapp, Fresident, L. Neuco, Dietz, J. Kroehl, R. Ross, C. Ross

'In truth, the Turks are betrayed and England dis-

'In truth, the Turks are betrayed and England dishonored.

'But, perhaps, even now will the British government do its duty and proclaim war against Russia. What reasonable hope can there be of such a decision—so opposed to the course of policy hitherto pursued?

Bpeaking of Italy, the writer says:—'Under such circumstances, a war may be safely and justly confined to moral force; but so long as the holding of a certain opening shall be at the mercy of their opposents, so long, as at present, whole nations shall be compelled, on pair of death, to obey the rule of an arbitrary individual. So long as a people shall be the vertisable slaves of a despot, and of that despot's minions, liberty can be recured only by the destruction of the oppressors, by revolutions and by war.''

"To establish constitutional kingoraft throughout Italy would require a violent revolution; to establish the republic, the real freedom and sovereignty of the people, requires no more. The Italians would be made, therefore, to choose the knavish system of constitutionalism in preference to the blessings of self-government.''

After the reading of the extracts the meeting adjourned.

Association.

There was a large and cathuslastic meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association at Hope Chapel last night, upon the occasion of reading the an-

Upon the stand we noticed Hon. Charles King, LL.D.;
Peter Cooper, Esq., Mr. Robert Kelly, and others.
Charles King, Esq., was elected thairman, and called
the meeting to order, when the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society, W. H.
Gould, Esq., and approved.
The Treasurer's report was then read by the Secretary
in the absence of the Treasurer, Abram Halsey, Esq.
The Treasurer's report shows the Library, finantially, to
he in a very flourishing condition.

in the absence of the Treasurer, Abram Halsey, Eq.
The Pressurer's report shows the Library, financially, to
be in a very flourishing condition, and there now remains
in the treasure, after meeting all the liabilities and demands of the Library, \$7,100.

The sumal report of the President, W. L. Feit, Eq.,
was then read. The reading of this report occupied over
an hour's time, and was listened to with much attention.
The report showed the Library to be in a very flourishing condition, fast increasing in members, volumes,
and usefulness. It stated that at present there was
much inconvenience for want of room, and congratulated
the members upon their removal to Astor place, there to
enjoy more espacious and splendid apartments. During
the past year the Library has purclased less works of
fiction than in any
and works of solidity
and the proper stated less works of
fiction than in any
and works of solidity
and the proper stated that many
volumes were necessarily stowed away and useless, because there was no room to arrange them in, and could
could not be found when wanied, and recommend the
appointment of a committee, who should see to resinding
the injured volumes, and otherwise preparing the books
for arrangement upon the shelves at Astor place. The
society expects to move to Astor place on the lat day
of May next. The President in his report, gave a
description of the rooms at astor place, and said
that for size and elegance they are superior
to anything of the kind in the United States.

The report spoke against the habit of some of the memhers of mutilating the volumes, by writing upon their
margine, and said that some of the interlineations were
beyond the limits of decemeny. The President happily
complimented the present efficient librarians, S. Hasting
Grant, Eq. and his able assistants, Mesers. Augustus
White and Ethan Allein Doty, for heir valuable services
to the Library. It was stated them, in accordance with a
petition presented to Googness from the Library might expect
to the library. It was s

arsociation. The classes of the Library during the last year have not been so well attended as u mal. The report was much appeaded, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Two impartant amendments to the constitution were then offerd—one was to do away with the electing of an annual nom n. Ning committee, and the other was to change the time of reacting the annual report from the lat of January to lat of May.

The first amend, well as unanimously adopted; but the second amendment well called forth much discussion, and was finally lost.

A motion was then made that a committee of five be appointed from the as relation to collect funds to complete the building at antive place.

This motion created much excitement, and called forth much debate.

Mr. Groude Pickham, ex President of the association, supported the motion with a long and eloquent speech. He was listened to with great attention, and was frequently interrupted with loud applause.

Mr. ISAAC H. BARRY, also ex President, followed Mr. Prekham, opposing the motion.

Mr. CHARRES E MILNOR, of the Clinton Hall Association, stated that the Clinion Hall Society ocald finish the building at Astor place without the assistance of any committee anch as that contemplated in the above motion.

Mr. PERMAN then withdrew his motion.

Mr. PERMAN then withdrew his motion.

Mr. HERMAN Servanded the averaged the Beard of Direction of the Association, for their valuable services during the year part.

This motion was carried.

Mr. Streman M. Cerkander then move a vote of thanks to the Vice President, Joseph Black, Eq., which was also carried.

Mr. C. McCornick then offered a vote of thanks to the Hen Charles King Ll.; D.; for his valuable services in

ciety.

The regular monthly meeting of this ancient and veneable society was held last evening, at the chapel of the University, Washington square. Hon. George Bancroft, the President, occupied the chair. The attendance of

proved, after which several gentlemen were proposed for

head, Chevaller Negri, of Turin; Rev. Joseph Thompson, Charles Norton, and Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale. lecimal system of weights and measures, reperted in ac-

the extent of alteration which should be proposed, and the difficulties connected with the substitution of the now measures. Should it, on inquiry, be found that European nations were willing to adopt some common standards of measurement, which must, however, involve a general abendemment of the measures in popular use, it is evident that there is no advantage in limiting the change which the whole system is to undergo. If the weights and measures now in the hands of the community can be made available, that arrangement should be adopted an mest concentral and convenient; but if it is found that they are not walked, we have a state of the community can be made available, that arrangement should be adopted an mest concentral and convenient, but if it is found that they are not walked, we preceive, the ambiguity which arises from the use of the term pounds, avoirdupois and tray, of gallons, containing reportively 270 cubic inches corn gallon, 270 inches the eld gallon, 1821 the wine gallon, of hundred weights of one hundred and one hundred and twelve pounds. The introduction of new measures, therefore, nearly qual to those to be displaced about the worked, and if any change is deemed advisable it should be a radical one, based on scientific, principles and as a standard of the authors, the result of combined action, and consequently the prespect of cottaining the condid oxamination of the subject, in the existing state of political regarded as an important element in considering the provictly of preposing, at the process time, to make the subject, and the suggestion of Monsieur Talleyrand, Louis XVI. was requested by the assembly to write to the king of England, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to examine into the propriety of establishing a system of measures to be adopted by both nations; but the state of political feeling then existing, and the joint commission which are the subject shall be consideration whether this is not an appropriate time for urited national action. By recent perfaminary d

of the Coast Survey, on the standards to be used by government for enforcing a uniformity in the weights and measures
in use.

It may not be out of place to suggest that should such
edisative commission agree upon any system intended for
general introduction, its adoption might be greatly promoted
by allowing a certain reduction on the duties to be paid upon
articles which were invoiced according to the proposed
system.

Renewing, therefore, their suggestion of an appropriate
memorial to Congress, your committee, respectfully submit
their report.

On monitor, the report was adopted, and the committee
directs to prepare a memorial to Congress

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Poor:—
Resolved That the committee to when was referred the
subject of preparing a map of that portion of the territory of
the United States to be traversed by the proposed lines of
railroads, from the Atlantic stope to that of the Pacific, be
authorised to contract for a drait of said may, provided the
obtains, provided and sum can be raised without creating a
charge upon the funds of the society.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for final action.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Cincinnati Unionate of the 7th inst says nine ty one witnesses have been subponed for the defense, in the case of the police force and the police Judge, charged with riosing on Christman night. We, are informed that Col. Chambers, assisted by several other members of the legal profession, will appear for the Freemen, and that the defence have secured the services of a distinguished member of the bar from Columbus.

Mayor Snelbaker gave out a request to the members of the spolice force, requiring them to be at his cfiece on the Th last, for the purpose of staying, under eath, what information they possess in regard to any cruelty toward prisoners, they witnessed in the watch house, on Christman night.

lecture in the large chapel of the University, last evening. He commenced by alluding to the fact that information as to the Chinese had just commenced. But a few years richness of soil equal to them, and culture and popula-tion far beyond them. He went, he said, to China in first opened to the world. He therefore knew what he mended by the governors to the Emperor, and he sonis them bace. All the commissions come from the Emperor directly, and tocogh the mandarius spring from the people, as soon as they stain that rank they are cult off estrely from the people. The mandarius are not seen and the people of the mandarius are not offered to the people of the mandarius are not offered to the people of t

Woman's Rights.

LECTURE BY MRS. ERNESTING L. BOSE. Mrs. Exercise BY Mas. Renserted in Monday evening on the rights, education, position, and legal disabilities of women, before a small audierce in the Tabernacle. She speke in substance as follows:—The minds of the people speke in substance as follows:—The minds of the people must be purified before a link can be added to the great chain of moral existence. In Europe human rights have not yet been acknowledged. The Autocrat of Russia claims rule by the grace of God; Napoleon rules by the grace of the Pope, and Pio Nono rules by the grace of French bayenets. But here we deem it our right, nay, our cuty, to demand in practice what has been proclaimed in theory. The Beclaration of Independence recognizes no sex—mind recognizes no sex—mind recognizes no sex—life and death recognizes. no sex. Like man, woman is subject to all the violssi-tudes of life—has to suffer death and all the penalties of crime. Yet she is taxed without being represented, and this only because of the difference of sexes. It suffices to know that in all the essentials of life the sexes are the same. Is woman different from man? How, then, can man set in judgment upon and legislate for a being so entirely different? That great eternal truth upon which the Declaration of inde-pendence is based, has already pronounced the rights of man and woman alike. Human nature is such that man never does aught without having an object in view. In pendence is based, has already pronounced the rights of man and woman alike. Human nature is such that man never does aught without having an object in view. In the aducation of a boy, parents perceive noble objects to be attained, and they direct their efforts to make him an honorarie and useful member of society. What it the object to be attained in the education of woman. Do parents ever attempt to make her a useful and honorable member of society? Oh, no. This is out of all keeping with the duties of a lady. Is there no object to be attained by 1-17 Oh yes, there is one: That is, to get married. To this effect is woman educated. Among the poor she is aught to mend stockings; among the rich the is taught to speak bad French, to dress her doil and then dress hereif, and to look with contempt on those of her own nex who wish for independence. These are the two classes—the one to be a dringle in the kitchen, the other to grace the parlor. A woman ought certainty to be a good house-levely as each to be accomplished in all that tends to elevate her mind. But these are not eaough to call out her exergise—to elevate, refine, and ennoble her being. We demand an enlargement of her sphere. The sim of woman's existence is nobler than that of being the plaything of man, or the dunge of another. Then, when this is the case, there will be no nead to talk about woman's sphere, for woman will find her own sphere as water does its level. A man can choose from a thousand situations of life what will be stead this own means, and all admire, and some aid, the young and noble aspirant. How is it with woman? When she comes out of school, a mere child of sixteen, her education is finished, and all that remains to fulfil her destiny is to get married. And she does get married. And then she is hung up in a frame—perhaps a glided once not have a seak; timid and cowardly mother will have a weak; timid and cowardly on. When woman, her dunding her being here for married when from her on the sum of the cities of meriority. Produces in th

about the streets? And who brought them there? Have they come into existence with the beside of Gara upon their brows? With their education, what can they distributed? And what is done to save the of. Every one tries to push them down deeper and deper in to perditten. What has brought them there but their own heipheness? Bring woman up with the same knowledge as man, and depend upon it, we will not have, as we now have that present digrace to needety—those criticasts that we mee at every ster. Man is the guilty party, and say deeping betrajer sees free, and my own sax fell flattered by the attentions shown them. Let us look at women's perition after marries. Man ower resiers up a single right at the dymenotal altar, while woman goes in pride and returns in hundity. She was once his equal; she is new his inferior. From har legal tomb he acquires an accession of dignity and strength. Her means are given to blire, for she is legally cast, and how out the dead hold property? Woman sacrifices her rights to her right, her children, and her property at the Hymeness altar. Chakatone inferms her that she and or husband are one, not that one is the bundand. As a rat the legal rights of woman are concerned in this curry, they have not a right to this fashibiting a fine cambrie handlerolief.] We want alteration in this law not for our husbands, who are a law unto themselves, but for those who know no law. Law are for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty.

Ers. Roes here answered several object in urged by the opponents of voman's rights, and conducts by reading a petition to the Legisla ture on the subject, to which she requested the signatures of the audience.

green, are now retained by our national Legislature is ignorance and slavery?

Personal Intelligence.

His Excellency Hon. Parker Jones, Esq., is still sojourating in this city.

D. Martin, U. S. N.; J. C. McGutre, Washington; Oapt. A C Brugess; C. A. Todd, L. O. Goodridge, San Francisco; Colonel Weils and Family; C. H. Dabney. Esq., Providence; J. W. Robinson, U. S. A., have arrived at the Astor House.

J. B. Lockwood, Bridgeport; J. Claude White, Louisiana, D. D. Clark, U. S. A.; J. Jencks, Esq., Erie; Lieut. Vanderbilt, Florids, were yesterday at the Prescott Honge.

T. H. Henry, Hon. A. Dewitt, Massachusetts; Dr. Carjenter, New York; Captain Cullum, U. S. N.: A. Freeman, Albany; M. Danon, Vermont; R. Walker, Hilnois; J. E. Carlisle, U. S. A.; S. Hamel, B. A., Quebec, were yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

N. Daochy, Troy; H. A. Fuller, Philadelphia; and R. F.

asy at the St. Nicholas.

N. Dańchy, Troy; H´A. Fuller, Philadelphia; and R. F. Cooper, Cooperstown, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Cooper House, Broadway. Judge Corwin, of Obio, on the 6th instant, filed with the theoretic his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court. His term would have expired on the second Mon-day of February, 1845.

L. Moreau Gottschalk, the planist, arrived in New Or-leans on toe 1st inst.

L Moreau Gottschalk, the planist, arrived in New Orleans on toe 1st inst.

AERIYALS.

From Aspinwall, in the steamship Yankee Blade—M Jacobs, J Steiner and Inmily, Miss Attells soon, J Morley, A Jacobs and Amply, Hoper and 1dy, J Harper, Col Gretaner, Wabere, Miss Web, J A Post, L Peters, J Bankins, J Peck, A Grangy, R Williams, J Morgao, B Oakley, G Ennis, J Peck, A Changy, R Williams, J Morgao, B Oakley, G Ennis, J Morgan, J Rood, F Bush, C Globson, D Keone, E Shaney, S Fulley, A Changy, R Williams, J Morgao, B Oakley, G Ennis, J Morgan, J Walter, W Sparrow, L Lorrist, A Carter, Miss De Cordova, J Morrison, R Pare, Mrs McCullock, Miss MoCullock, J F Arnold, D K Andrews, W Pearce, L Bilston, W Hottschkeuse, J Winston, C Cock, J Tassa, W Frink, E Poters, H John, J Loomis, R Eastman, M Logan, F Bush, G McGowan, J C Stephenson, Mr Van Valkenberg, C Trovets, W Stiamman, H Harris, J Nye, Dr Franier, W Wright, S Ucréay, G Miner, E Howe, J Heelick, J Ogden, Mrs McDeniel and family, H Febrer, A Morier, J Ackley, F Hondricks, Y Seavers, J H Ronson, J Armstron, J Boyer, R Kellog, E Morgan, T Kinston, J Thomas, E Farks, S Breathyn, J Stoiler, T K Seaver, J H Ronson, J Armstron, J Hoyer, R Kellog, E Morgan, T Kinston, J Thomas, E Farks, S Breathyn, J Stoiler, T K Seaver, Stoley, W Hohard, Capt Jone, Math Sams, Hubbard, E Brocester, and foll in steerasco.

From Savannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs Habes, Mr Clark—six in the steerage.

From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kennedy, Martin Gannon, D Myer, From Bavannah, in steamship Augusta—A Sprague, Mrs John Kenned

dore, MD, lady, mother, and three children, Hy Barrell, A Smith.

DEPARTURES.

For Havana and Mebile in the steamable Black Warrier—D W Tillon, S Barron, Mr Cortis, Mr Everits, Miss Garde, Miss Everits, S Martin, Sr Alex B Twombly, Mr C B Brown, and lady, Mr Stedman, Mr Swestwent, Mr F del Hoys, Mr Ventrell, Mr T L Merrick, He However, Mr F del Hoys, Mr J Ventrell, Mr T L Merrick, He H Veerbles, Kenry Cassmajer, Craighead wilson, Mr H Berkhold, Mr Ninnerger and child, Francis Church, Mr Briggs, John Cameron, William Hydo, Julien Yucers, Mrs Marcia del Curmen Gonnales and daughter, R A Tucker, Mr St John, Mrs Tinber, child and servana, Mr Clark, Mrs H Erickson, Miss H Lawson and two children, Mr Clark, Mrs H Erickson, Miss H Lawson and two children, Mr Ewing, Miss White, G Proli, Mrs Woodhull, G O Crawell, Miss C Glocarry, Mr A A Boyle, B de Alcasser, Crawell, Miss C Glocarry, Mr A A Boyle, B de Alcasser, Const.

The Tammany Hall Celebration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1884.

TO THE RDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In the report of my speech on the 9th of January, at the Tammany Society disner, it is stated that in alluding to De Witt Clinton. late Governor of the State of New York, I said I would not vouch for his political houses and that he had no other honesty. This te a miter Ac. I applied these remarks to another, and not to De Witt Clinton. I have never assailed the personal interpity of De Witt Clinton, but have on all secondons accorded to him the morit due to a man of brilliant genius and prefound intellect, and, I have slways understood, a wan of great personal worth and integrity. By making ina above convection, you will greatly oblige.—Heurs, Ac.